

The Palladium.

HENRY STITH, Editor.
HOLLY SPRINGS, MISS.
FRIDAY, JULY 18, 1852.

DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.

- FOR GOVERNOR,
JOHN A. QUITMAN.
FOR SECRETARY OF STATE,
JO. BELL.
FOR ATTORNEY,
GEORGE T. SWANN.
FOR TREASURER,
RICHARD CRITCHFIELD.
FOR COMMISSIONERS,
DR. JACOB THOMPSON,
W. S. FEATHERSTON,
W. W. WILLIE,
A. G. BROWN.
FOR THE CONVENTION,
ROBERT BARTON, J. W. CLAPP,
J. W. MATTHEWS, WM. CRUMP,
FOR THE ASSOCIATION,
T. J. MALONE, J. L. THOMAS,
J. M. TAYLOR, J. THOS. MILL.

The Southern Rights Address.

The address of the committee appointed by the friends of Southern Rights, to the people of Mississippi, will be found on the fourth page of this paper. We publish it in full, chiefly for the reasons that it is a production possessing great intrinsic merit, on account of the force and demonstrative character of its arguments—its calm and dispassionate review of aggressions committed upon Southern rights—the collection of important facts which it contains, and the suggestions which it makes for the consideration of the American people.—The whole object of the committee, as every one must perceive who will read the address with honesty of purpose and an unprejudiced mind, is, to arouse the people to a just appreciation of the dangers which surround them, and to induce them to devise ways and means to maintain their rights and equality, if possible, without endangering the perpetuity of the Union. If so great a disunion as the enjoyment of both cannot be secured, then of course the Southern people must determine for themselves, which they shall prefer to abandon—and certainly it is not unwise or ungenerous to be prepared to make the decision prudently, deliberately and fairly.

However praiseworthy may be the motives of Southern citizens who excuse, approve or defend Northern encroachments upon Southern rights, yet, we sincerely believe their course is more dangerous to the Union than that of any other party in it. They are warring against their own neighbors and friends, and are regarded by the Northern people as their friends and allies laboring to uphold the wrongs inflicted upon the South.

The Northern press is already boasting that the South contains in her own limits the elements of her own weakness. The opposition to the doctrine of State Rights is the chief element of that weakness.—This opposition is always shouting "sublimity" or "the Union will be dissolved."—Whereas this "sublimity" is a mere wrong sense to make them think there is increased necessity for uniting. We believe it safer and more patriotic to present the converse of the issue, and say, with united voice to the Northern people, do us justice, and cease your transgressions against us, or peradventure, the Union cannot be preserved; then if it is dissolved the sin must lie at the door of the aggressor and not of the injured party.

A portion of the press of this and other States has so often and invariably misrepresented the address, that we deem it an act of justice to its distinguished authors to republish it, hoping, at the same time, that every friend to Southern institutions may have an opportunity to read it.

Holly Springs Poetry.

Last week we published some verses entitled "A Fragment" from the pen of "C." We are now favored with a few more written by the same author, and addressed "to Miss W." These compositions exhibit a high order of poetic thought, and are vastly superior to the rhyme and measure versifications, which usually circulate through the journals under the name of poetry.

The author is but a youth in age, and if we may predicate a prophesy upon the success of his early efforts, we predict that he is capable of ascending very far up the mount of Parnassus.

Rail-Road Meeting at Oxford.

On Monday last, the citizens of Lafayette county held a Rail-Road Meeting at Oxford, on which occasion several interesting addresses were delivered. The address, which is spoken of by the editor of the "Union Star," as one of the most clear and forcible speeches he had ever listened to. The editor says, in the course of his address, Mr. Clapp produced many interesting statistics with regard to the cost, advantages and benefits of these Rail-Roads, which have been built in other States, and showed conclusively, that the railroad and transportation on a Rail-Road from Memphis, or the Tennessee River, to New Orleans, by way of Oxford, Grenada, Carrollton, and Jackson, would be amply sufficient to support the Road and make it profitable.

The meeting resolved that application should be made to the next Legislature for a charter to build a Rail-Road from Holly Springs to Jackson, connecting with the Road from New Orleans, to that place. A committee was also appointed to correspond with the citizens of other counties on the route of said Road, and ask them to meet in Convention at Carrollton, for the purpose of adopting such measures as will be found necessary to carry out the object proposed.

THE GAZETTE'S EDITORIALS AGAIN.

Our Vindication.

The character and quality of some of the Gazette's Editorials, justify us, we think, in advertising them again, and accompanying them with such remarks as they seem to deserve. For the purpose, therefore, of vindicating ourselves against the charges of "misrepresenting" and "garbling," with the design to make a false impression, which the Gazette, for the want of better argument, has preferred against us, we now copy from that paper, *verbatim et literatim*, the entire articles relative to the points on which we have previously commented. We invite for them, in connection with our own observations concerning them, a careful perusal, and an impartial judgment.

Our neighbor, whose editorials may be regarded as exact admeasurements of his vast intellectual capacity and extensive erudition, endeavors to weaken the force of our argument by saying we are "small in caliber and limited in capacity and information." We shall not dispute with him on that point, but, if he is so conscious of his superiority as he pretends to be, why does he employ two or more lawyers (as we understand he does) to assist him in his editorial department? We have no objection to his doing so, but think we may logically infer from this fact, that he either considers himself, or is regarded by his party, as incapable of editing the Gazette alone.

The editor, (we use the singular number, because only one has his name on the paper) seems astonished at our notice of his ferocious attacks on the State Rights men, and assumes to regard it as a "vulgar onslaught" on himself, and the ground of his astonishment is, that he had esteemed us "as an inoffensive and harmless sort of a gentleman, who was not disposed to be cross or possessed of much gall."

We repel the imputation of having made a "vulgar onslaught" on any man or party, and although our neighbor's example would justify us in adopting the "*lex talionis*," yet we do not choose to offer a concatenation of low sycophantic expressions and epithets as a substitute for argument. Whenever we assume a position or course of reasoning which cannot be sustained by truth, we shall be willing for it to be overthrown by truth.

In attributing to us "an inoffensive and harmless" character, the editor concedes that, it would have been very unadvised for us to have committed an "onslaught" upon him without great provocation; for it is very unreasonable to suppose that one "not disposed to be cross or possessed of much gall" could be suddenly transmuted into an "ill-natured and personal" assailant of one who was not the aggressor.

Confuting his comments upon our article of the 4th inst., the editor says in reference to our "first extract" that we took "only a portion of the article with the unmistakable design to make a false impression." We confess that, if any assertion coming from that source could have surprised us, this would; and we assure our readers that we did not extract "a portion," but every word of the Gazette's editorial contained in that article. It was but a single paragraph and stands in the Gazette disconnected from all other editorial. The Gazette had copied from another paper a paragraph applying epithets to several persons, and thereupon the editor of the Gazette names five of the most distinguished citizens of the State and applies the coarsest epithets to them. And when we expose his paragraph by calling attention to it, he is so startled by its indefensible character that he charges us with taking a portion of the article to make a false impression, when, in fact, we copied every word he said, as follows:

"Roger Barton, Gov. Matthews, Gov. Quitman, Hon. J. Thompson, Hon. Jeff. Davis, and other Democrats of Mississippi, oppose, denounce and vilify the compromise measures of the last Congress; demand their repeal, and in case of refusal threaten to dissolve the Union. In this they harmonize and agree with those SCOUNDRELS AND RASCALS, Seward, Hale, Chase, Wade, Fish, and Sumner, and are co-workers with them in the same crusade against the Constitution of the country."

But he attempts to justify what he said about these gentlemen, by what the other paper said about some other persons. Here is the logic of his argument. If A. call B. a scoundrel and rascal, that will authorize C. to apply the same terms to D.

Coming to our second extract, the editor again charges us with "garbling" his language to make a false impression. This is a convenient short-hand way he has of replying to our deductions—the only one of which he seems to be capable. But notwithstanding he says we "garbled," the Gazette will show that we copied his words with perfect accuracy. He denies also that a proper construction of his language will designate Ex-Gov. Matthews as "Jowler." Let us construe it:

He says, "the fire-eating gentry were not satisfied." . . . it would not

do to let the victor leave until they had a chance to cut the strings and let loose the dogs upon him, from Jowler to shaggy Trip." He says also, that he designated the State Rights men as "the fire-eating gentry," who let loose the dogs upon him (Foote) from Jowler to shaggy Trip. Now, Mr. Editor, who did the "fire-eating gentry" let loose upon Mr. Foote? Gov. Matthews and no body else: he was the only speaker against Mr. Foote after Mr. Barton.

"Accordingly, in twenty minutes (says the Editor) after Gov. Foote had closed a four hours' debate with Mr. Barton, Ex-Governor Matthews, alias, Joe Well-Digger, was on the stand, with his grins and grimaces, his falsifications of history and perversions of facts and arguments; the wink was given to some fifteen or twenty of the grumblers of the party, who gathered round to gape, whoop, and shout."

If that language does not "designate" Gov. Matthews as "Jowler" there is no truth in logical deductions. We are willing for all men capable of constructing sentences to determine the question. But the editor says "a candid reader would place the venerable Ex-Governor among the gentry." Therefore, we are to understand him as retracting and taking back the application of his language to the Ex-Governor.

We agree with the editor that "Holly Springs has nothing to fear from his defamations." Our remarks upon that subject were not made because we supposed the town needed any defence against his detractions, but merely to show his disposition to disparage her.

The Editor now says his "reference to the treasonable doctrine of another Ex-Governor, a member of Congress, and their friends, was nothing more than a piece of pleasantry, in allusion to a similar remark made by Mr. Webster to Mr. Hayne, in the same spirit of pleasantry, many years since in the debate in the Senate of the United States, upon the doctrine of nullification."

A spirit of pleasantry indeed! to charge men with entertaining treasonable doctrine, and then tell them they must "all hang together in accord, and concord, and HEMPER CORD," that "this kind of twisting a cord with nothing to stand upon is rather awkward," meant nothing more than "a spirit of pleasantry" is at best a very ridiculous apology, but it will serve to show that the Editor takes back that charge also. We do not believe the gentleman can prove that Mr. Webster ever made such a remark as he has attributed to him, and if he did, the application made of it here would be no more excusable on that account.

The chagrin which the Editor must have felt in making so many retractions and explanations, seems to have extracted from him a large quantity of his superabundant "gall." We hope he feels better now, and that his manners and temper will henceforth improve.

We shall not be deterred, however, by anything he can say, or do, from taking such notice of his columns as they may seem to require.

Specimen of Editorial Decency—No. 1.

From the Gazette of 26th June.
Roger Barton, Gov. Matthews, Gov. Quitman, Hon. J. Thompson, Hon. Jeff. Davis, and other Democrats of Mississippi, oppose, denounce and vilify the compromise measures of the last Congress; demand their repeal, and in case of refusal threaten to dissolve the Union. In this they harmonize and agree with those SCOUNDRELS AND RASCALS, Seward, Hale, Chase, Wade, Fish, and Sumner, and are co-workers with them in the same crusade against the Constitution of the country."

In a letter dated at Jacinto, and published in the Gazette, the writer says: "If Jacob will take the Quitman platform he will be demolished in the county." To which remark the editor furnished the following

Specimen of Editorial Decency—No. 2.

From the Gazette of 27th June.
"If Jacob will take the Quitman platform," Of course he will. When was he ever known to break with his party friends, or shake off the collar, however galling. He is on it now and dare not step off. He must follow his file leader, and all hang together in accord and concord and hemper cord. Poor fellows, this thing of twisting a cord with nothing to stand upon is rather awkward. Poor "Jacob" he had hard work to get the nomination. He had to begin a long way in advance to play off the old trick of declining, but he played it out and got the nomination, and that is about all he will get. As to Marshall, she will of course give the defender of the Constitution and the Union a majority, and a thundering one too.

In the discussion at this place on the 23d of June, Mr. Barton spoke first and Mr. Foote replied to him. In allusion to the subsequent discussion between Gov. Matthews and Mr. Foote, the Gazette produces

Specimen of Editorial Decency—No. 3.

From the Gazette of 27th June.
The General closed amidst the shouts of his countrymen.
The regular debate here closed, but the fire-eating gentry were not satisfied. The battle had been fought and they felt that they were immensely worsted; it would not do to let the victor leave until they had a chance to cut the strings and let loose the dogs upon him from Jowler to shaggy Trip. Accordingly, in twenty minutes after Gov. Foote had closed a four hours' debate with Mr. Barton, Ex-Gov. Matthews, alias Joe Well-Digger, was on the stand with his grins and grimaces, his falsifications of history and perversions of facts and arguments; the wink was given to some fifteen or twenty of the grumblers of the party, who gathered round to gape, whoop and shout. Nature seems to have made such men just to make a noise, and their masters and leaders appear to have a proper appreciation of their talents, and have accordingly assigned them their appropriate places. No trunk is too small for their scuffing—no right, human or divine, too high for their plume-crisis in the affairs of a great people struggling for existence, too important for a course and vulgar jay. We were pleased to see that Gov. Foote saw the game, and hence asked his friends to be silent and not to cheer him, as he neither needed or de-

sired it, and as to the yells and jibes of those whose business it was to annoy him and create a disturbance, they did not affect him. It was a spectacle to excite the admiration of the noble mind to see the gallant little fellow as he stood up in their midst, and when seized upon by the whole pack, to see him shake them off and how their whines on their poor limping and prying off. He dealt his blows right and left, and wherever he struck he left his mark; the jeers and yells of the blays with pistol in hand, and grim looks, only attested the depth of their wounds and the pain which they felt.

We only sorry that our town should have furnished more noisy and armed bullies to than the quiet and decency of debate, than all any other point in the State.
But after all the noise of the chosen band of yellers, the cause is safe, and the triumph of the Union certain.

The foregoing specimens of editorial decency, Nos. 1, 2 and 3.

The Gazette's Editorials.

When our reverend neighbor announced himself as the editor of the Gazette of this place, the public, and especially this community in whose public he had officiated, and at whose sacred altars he had ministered in holy things, expected that the paper would continue to be a highly respectable and decent journal, but several of his recent efforts exhibit such a departure from the rules of gentility and disregard for the restraints of decency, as offend refined taste and merit the condemnation of the moralist.

Below we annex some specimens, which for recklessness of assertion, and scandalous implication of several of the most honorable and distinguished citizens of the State, are unsurpassed by anything to be found in the columns of the most profane and lowest of the compromise measures of the last Congress, and in case of refusal threaten to dissolve the Union. This statement contains two misrepresentations, whether ignorantly or designedly made we leave the author to answer to his conscience.—He must have known that those gentlemen, like Roger Barton, Gov. Matthews, Gov. Quitman, Hon. J. Thompson, Hon. Jeff. Davis, and other Democrats of Mississippi, oppose, denounce and vilify the compromise measures of the last Congress; demand their repeal, and in case of refusal threaten to dissolve the Union. In this they harmonize and agree with those SCOUNDRELS AND RASCALS, Seward, Hale, Chase, Wade, Fish, and Sumner, and are co-workers with them in the same crusade against the Constitution of the country."

Nor is this all. In his remarks upon the discussion here on the 23d ult., he says: "The regular debate here closed, but the fire-eating gentry were not satisfied. The battle had been fought and they felt that they were immensely worsted; it would not do to let the victor leave until they had a chance to cut the strings and let loose the dogs upon him from Jowler to shaggy Trip. Accordingly, in twenty minutes after Gov. Foote had closed a four hours' debate with Mr. Barton, Ex-Gov. Matthews, alias Joe Well-Digger, was on the stand, with his grins and grimaces, his falsifications of history and perversions of facts and arguments; the wink was given to some fifteen or twenty of the grumblers of the party, who gathered round to gape, whoop and shout."

In this scurrilous paragraph the refined editor evidently designs to include all the State Rights men in the phrases "fire-eating gentry," "from Jowler to shaggy Trip." And the venerable Ex-Governor whom the people of Mississippi have honored with the highest office in the State, is designated as "Jowler" by this truth-loving editor, who in times past claimed to be a pattern of piety and good manners.
But not content with assailing individuals he defames the whole town; and that too without the existence of a single fact, to justify his assaults upon the character of the community, from whom he has received the most cordial and generous hospitality. He knows and cannot conscientiously deny that, our town is justly distinguished for the intelligence, refinement and morality of its inhabitants. They only feel contempt for him who would wantonly rob them of their fair fame. Hear what he says:

We are only sorry that our town should have furnished more noisy and armed bullies to than the quiet and decency of debate, than all any other point in the State.

Again, the editor does not stop at the comparatively small matters which we have mentioned. He menaces another Ex-Governor, a member of Congress, and their friends with the ROPE AND THE GALLOWS, in the following style:

"If Jacob will take the Quitman platform," Of course he will. When was he ever known to break with his party friends, or shake off the collar, however galling. He is on it now and dare not step off. He must follow his file leader, and all hang together in accord and concord and hemper cord. Poor fellows, this thing of twisting a cord with nothing to stand upon is rather awkward. Poor "Jacob" he had hard work to get the nomination. He had to begin a long way in advance to play off the old trick of declining, but he played it out and got the nomination, and that is about all he will get. As to Marshall, she will of course give the defender of the Constitution and the Union a majority, and a thundering one too.

Shame! shame! upon the author of such a sentiment. What next will he say in defamation of our fellow-citizens who oppose his unpatriotic political heresies? How long before he will be prepared to join the enemies of the South, not only in words but in DEEDS?

We are prompted by a sense of duty to the public, to our town, and to honorable individuals, thus to notice the course of the Gazette. We ask the people to reflect upon it, and determine for themselves whether they will justify or condemn its sentiments.

Specimen of Editorial Decency—No. 4.

THE PALLADIUM EDITOR.

It is after some hesitation that we have concluded to notice the ill natured and vulgar personal article of our neighbor of the Palladium of last week. Until we saw that ar-

ticle we had been inclined to esteem, and treat our neighbor as a gentleman, small in caliber and limited in capacity and information it is true, but still as an inoffensive and harmless sort of a gentleman, who was not disposed to be cross or possessed of much gall. We had neither conceived an unkind thought, or spoken, or written an unkind word of him; and hence our astonishment at the unexpected, as well as uncalculated for vulgar onslaught, which he has so suddenly made upon us.

Our neighbor begins his article with a lecture to us upon the subject of decency and veracity and in the first extract which he takes from our paper, shows his own disregard to the latter, by taking only a portion of the article with the unmistakable design to make a false impression. All we ask is that the reader will recur to the article, and read the extract in connection with the quotation to which it is a reply. This done, we are content to abide their judgment.

Our neighbor's next point of attack, is an account of the debate which took place here recently between Gov. Foote and Ex-Gov. Matthews. Here our neighbor seems to have reached the maximum of his wrath and folly. He says:

"In this scurrilous paragraph the refined editor evidently designs to include all the State Rights men in the phrases 'fire-eating gentry,' 'from Jowler to shaggy Trip.' And the venerable Ex-Governor whom the people of Mississippi have honored with the highest office in the State, is designated as 'Jowler' by this truth-loving Editor."

Here, again, our neighbor evinces his strong propensity to garble our language, and cut it up so as to make a false impression. So far from alluding to all the State Rights men, in the term "Jowler and shaggy Trip," we designated them as the "fire-eating gentry," who cut the strings and turned loose the whole pack from Jowler to shaggy Trip." A candid reader would place the venerable Ex-Governor among the gentry; and if we had our neighbor in our eye when we wrote "shaggy Trip," his conduct since that occasion would fully justify the designation. But our neighbor says that we designated the Ex-Governor as "Jowler." Feel your tongue, neighbor; it is not blistered; you need have no fears in the future.

Our neighbor evinces some solicitude to protect the town against our "defamations." Make yourself easy, friend, the town of Holly Springs has nothing to fear from our defamations, if we were disposed to utter them, and she must get low, indeed, when she needs the pen of a little fair county Court Judge, from some Cross-Roads in Alabama, to rescue her from disgrace.—That the town of Holly Springs, with all her just claims to high character, has some rowdies about her and is liable to be visited by others, none but a dolt will deny, or think the less of her on that account.

Our reference to the treasonable doctrine of "another Ex-Governor, a member of Congress, and their friends," was nothing more than a mere piece of pleasantry, in allusion to a similar remark made by Mr. Webster to Mr. Hayne, in the same spirit of pleasantry, many years since in the debate in the Senate of the United States, upon the doctrine of nullification. Neither Gov. Hayne or his friends thought of taking offense at it, and we dare say, that if the other "Ex-Governor, member of Congress and their friends," alluded to, should happen to see our article, they would never think of it in any other light than the one here given, except to laugh in their sleeves a little at the "landlubber" of our neighbor.

We have dispatched this little personal assault upon us in as few words as we well could, and here beg leave to say, that we shall not in the future allow ourselves to be drawn into any further notice of similar articles. If our neighbor has any personal spite at us, we desire once for all to admonish him, that the columns of our papers is not the place to bring it forward.

THE PROSPECT BEFORE US.

The very able and interesting document, of which the above is the title, is concluded in this number of the Palladium. It contains a true history of the origin of the abolitionists and the rapid progress they have made since their organization, towards the accomplishment of their purposes—traces their operations down to the present time, in connection with those of the free-soilers, and clearly demonstrates that the South need not rely upon the clemency, or satisfied ambition of the North, to arrest their course of hostility against this section of the country; that a crisis has arrived in which the South must inevitably be despoiled and virtually subjugated, unless she maintain her equality and protect her interests by her own united, firm and efficient action.

We hope every voter may have an opportunity to become acquainted with the facts it relates, and reflect earnestly upon them before the elections. He can then easily determine which side of the controversy duty requires him to take.

Political Nominations in California.

Both whig and democratic parties have held great political conventions. Full descriptions of these are given. The whig convention assembled in San Francisco. The democratic convention assembled in Benicia. The proceedings of both conventions were marked by correct zeal and high harmony, although the candidate for several offices were numerous. The following are the tickets presented:

- DEMOCRATIC STATE TICKET.
For Governor, John Bigler.
Lieutenant Governor—Samuel Pandy.
Judge of Supreme Court—Soliman Heydenfeldt.
State Treasurer—Richard Roman.
Comptroller—Winslow S. Pierce.
Attorney General—Samuel C. Hastings.
Surveyor General—Wm. M. Eddy.
Members of Congress—Joseph W. McCorkle, Edward C. Marshall.

- WHIG STATE TICKET.
For Governor, Pierce N. Reading.
Lieutenant Governor—Drury P. Baldwin.
Judge of Supreme Court—Tud Robinson.
Attorney General—Wm. D. Fair.
State Comptroller—Alex. G. Abell.
State Treasurer—J. M. Burt.
Surveyor General—Walker Herron.
Members of Congress—E. J. C. Keven, B. F. Moore.

After a drought of three months continuance, we had slight rains this week:

The Compromise.

It is so often erroneously asserted, and by Southern men too, that the South has not only lost nothing but actually gained much by the late "compromise" that, we have been induced to copy, with our own hand, a few passages from Mr. Clay's remarks in the Senate on that subject. He concedes that the North has gained almost everything, and the South nothing but her honor. So the North takes the territory and he thinks the South, like a brave but defeated army, should be content to march out with the honors of war.

Extracts from Mr. Clay's Speech delivered in the Senate July 22d, 1850, on the Compromise Measures.

"Let me for a moment—assuming the passage of the various measures which compose the system reported by the Committee of Thirteen—let me see what will be the condition of the two sections of the Union—what has been gained and lost by each.—The North gains the admission of California as a free State, and the high probability of New Mexico and Utah remaining or becoming free territory; avoids any introduction of slavery by the authority of Congress; sees New Mexico detached from Texas, with a high degree of probability from now to shaggy Trip." And the venerable Ex-Governor whom the people of Mississippi have honored with the highest office in the State, is designated as "Jowler" by this truth-loving Editor.

The honorable Senator (Mr. Hale) talks about the sacrificing of Northern rights and power. What rights are sacrificed in this measure? Let him specify. What rights and authority is made by the North in this measure? It is in the high degree of probability, that all the newly acquired territories will ultimately be dedicated to the cause of free-soil, without the Wilmot proviso. Do they hug that precious "Wilmot" so to their bosoms that nothing but that will do—that no obstacles, no other PRETEXTES to the introduction of slavery in the Territories will satisfy them, but "Wilmot, Wilmot, Wilmot." Is that the sacrifice? To what power is the sacrifice made here? Are they not satisfied with every REAL SECURITY for the accomplishment of their wishes? or do they require to inflict what they know is regarded as derogatory to the honor and feelings of the South?

"Sir, really these little posthumous debates, after one has become exhausted by the main battle of the day, are very unpleasant. But I stand up here for this measure, and I do not want to see a Senator (Mr. Hale) to declaim in declamation. I ask him what right is sacrificed by the North in this measure? Let him tell me if the NORTH does not get ALMOST EVERYTHING AND THE SOUTH NOTHING BUT HER HONOR—her exemption from usurped authority in the Texas land which I have mentioned, together with the fugitive slave proposition, and an exemption from agitation on the subject of slavery in the District of Columbia."

I do not want general, broadcast declamation, but specifications. Let us meet them like men, point upon point, argument upon argument. Show us the power here to which NORTHERN sacrifice is made.—Show us what sacrifices, what is sacrificed by the North in this bill. What is what I want."

A correspondent at Spring Hill, in Tippah, who is a very intelligent and far-seeing man, communicates to us the pleasing information that all is right up there; and that Gov. Quitman's majority will be greater than it was in 1849.

Let the documents be freely distributed—let the people be truly informed on the important issues involved in the present canvass, and the State Rights men—the true Union party—may rest assured that the coming elections will show a majority against the Footites—those clamorers about disunion—of twenty or thirty thousand.

We return our thanks to a friend at Salem for the efforts he has made and is still making to extend the circulation of the Palladium. Since the meeting of the County Convention at this place on the 7th instant, near one hundred new names have been added to our subscription list. A few such friends in other portions of North Mississippi, could soon secure for our paper a circulation worthy of the great cause it advocates.

The friends of State Rights will please remember this, and as they love their principles they will aid those who defend them.

Importation of Cotton into Liverpool.

The Liverpool Chronicle says: The cotton imported into Liverpool amounts to more than seven-eighths of the consumption of this material in all our manufactures, one-eighth going to the ports of London, Glasgow, Hull, and casually to minor ports. Of the whole of this import, five-sixths come from the United States, the remaining one-sixth from Brazil, Egypt, and the West Indies. The whole quantity received in Liverpool in 1850 was 1,573,202 bales, worth twelve millions sterling, imported in 250,000 tons of shipping, and employing for wages, machinery and interest of capital invested in the cotton manufactures, at least forty-seven millions sterling a year, and paying not less than £17,000,000 annually in wages.

For the Mississippi Palladium, FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE.

MR. EDITOR:

The recent examination at the "College," an institution whose success is almost unprecedented, is eliciting applause on every hand. The exercises lasted on the 10th instant, having closed four days; and now, at nearly every turn, one may hear the voice of eulogy in praise of the unusual and general brilliancy of the pupils, the superior qualifications of the faculty, and the past success and future prospects of the "College" itself.

There was not a class, during the examination, that did not exhibit the most accurate acquaintance with the study upon which it was examined, so far as it had progressed. Some of the higher classes passed the ordeal in a manner that was astonishing even to the most ardent friends of the College; and the graduates especially, achieved great honor. No class escaped a rigid inquiry, which could not have failed to have exposed any deficiency; yet but few indeed, if any, were the instances in which the class did not appear to be "thoroughly furnished."

The last evening of the examination was devoted to the reading of the compositions of the twelve graduates, the delivery of an address by Professor B. D. Johnson, and the bestowal of diplomas upon those who had shown themselves so eminently worthy to receive them. The first production was a salutatory by one of the graduates, spoken in French, with much ease and facility, and with a delivery so elegant, graceful, dignified and modest, that one could not fail to admire it.—As to the merits of the composition itself, I cannot speak of my own knowledge, as I know nothing of French.—Suffice it to say, that in the criticisms passed upon it by those better prepared to judge, I have heard no one find fault of it. The same young lady afterwards read an English composition truly remarkable for its excellencies. Indeed, all the compositions were good, and from first to last they received the meed of praise; and the valedictory was the subject of commendation by all who heard it. I need not, however, occupy your space in lauding that which constitutes its own monument. When we consider the surpassing talents of the class in which the authoress graduated, it was enough to know that she was chosen by that class to deliver the valedictory.

The address of Professor Johnson followed, and was replete with beauty and eloquence.

At candle light the same evening, a concert was given by the young ladies of the music department. The pieces performed, though perhaps not all such as would be most pleasing to the popular ear, were such as best to test the skill and proficiency of the pupils in this difficult art, and their success was admirable. This department is under the charge of a professor, Mr. Henry Carstensen, who, I think, has no superior in this country as a music teacher. In addition to his great and extensive knowledge of the science of music, he possesses the more rare qualifications of untiring diligence and devotion to his duties, and he enters upon his work with a determination to advance his scholars, if they are at all capable of advancement. I believe, Mr. Editor, he is the most faithful music teacher I ever saw.

But I must close; and do so with a hearty wish for the abundant prosperity of "FRANKLIN FEMALE COLLEGE." AGNOMEN.

Pompeii.

A recent letter from an American gentleman in Naples, says:

"Vesuvius is now calmly smoking, and has disposed to repose himself from the fatigues of his devastating labors of the last years. Pompeii is slowly appearing above ground. About 20 laborers are kept at work, who manage to get off a cartload of earth a day from the subincumbent city. Not one half of the entire city is yet excavated. The earthly mound which covers it is an exceedingly beautiful and rich vineyard, with houses of peasants scattered over its surface. A bastion of the sea-wall has recently been unearthed, which goes to confirm the opinion that the sea, now nearly a mile distant, once laved the walls of Pompeii."

Hindoo Belief in regard to the Dead.

The Shasters teach that the souls of the departed are divided into five classes. Those of the 1st class re-unite with Brahm, the Eternal Spirit, and thus lose their individual existence. The 2nd are admitted to the various heavens of the gods. The 3rd are punished in places of torment. The 4th become again the offspring of human parents.—The 5th become beasts, birds and insects. Hence, should a Hindoo inhale an insect into his throat, he knows not but that, in so doing, he has swallowed some departed relative—possibly his own father! There is one sect, who, to prevent a catastrophe so dreadful, wear a strainer over their mouths.